

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Tax Bill,

NOW READY.

is a pamphlet of 22 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an alphabetical recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it. The Bill takes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.

Price 6 cents postpaid; \$1 per 100 if sent by express; \$5 per 100 if by mail.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the War and the suppression of the Rebellion, are requested to meet on Union Square, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources.

New-York, July 10, 1862.

G. W. BLUNT, Chairman.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, ROBERT R. MISTERN,
A. A. LOV, WM. E. DUNN,
C. D. BARCK, JONAS BELMONT, ROBERTS,
P. M. WETMORE, C. R. ROBERTS.

ROYAL PHILIPS.

Committee of the House of Commons.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman. WM. E. DUNN, Secretary.

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They are under the command Col. E. Stannard of St. Albans. The Sons of Vermont will give them a reception.

—There is much excitement at Nashville, and great fear of a Rebel attack upon that city. At the Murfreesboro fight, \$30,000 worth of army stores were lost on our side. The Pennsylvania 7th lost 200 men; only three or four of their officers escaped. The Rebel loss is said to be greater than ours.

—It was the 9th, and not the 11th Michigan that surrendered at Murfreesboro. The 11th is at Louisville. Col. Duffield is said to be mortally wounded. Gen. Crittenden is a prisoner. It is rumored that 6,000 Rebels are marching upon Nashville.

—In consequence of the conveyance of information to the Rebels by disloyal persons in Memphis, Gen. Grant has ordered that all families of persons in Rebel service within the city shall take an oath not to furnish such information, or leave the place.

—Vicksburg papers say that the damage to the town by the bombardment is very severe. All the inhabitants, except soldiers, have run into the woods.

—We are assured that the report of an arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners is premature. Yet it is thought that both sides will favor some immediate arrangement.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the Senate yesterday thanks were voted to Capt. Foote for gallant services in the West. The bill for the admission of West Virginia was, after a long discussion and some amendments of little importance, adopted by a vote of 23 to 17. The House bill to punish the fraudulent use of postage stamps was passed. A report from the Conference Committee on the better regulation of the Navy was adopted. The bill in regard to the law of prizes was passed. Mr. Wilson offered a substitute for the bill extending the act of 1795 for calling out the militia. No action was had. At the evening session the Senate received the President's plan for compensating States that abolish slavery, and referred it to the Finance Committee. The Bankrupt bill was postponed until December. The House amendments to the Bribery bill were concurred in.

In the House, the Ways and Means Committee reported the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, with the donation to Gates & Seaton stricken out. Mr. Mallory moved to strike out the clause appropriating half a million of dollars to carry out the colonization project contemplated by the District of Columbia and Confiscation acts. Lost—Yates 41, Noyes 70. And then the bill was passed. The bill to impose an additional tax of one cent per pound on sugar was adopted by a majority of three. A project by the President for emancipation in the Border States was received by the House, and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border States and Territories.

—The city of New-York, from Liverpool July 2, via Queenstown July 3, arrived at this port yesterday. A telegraphic summary of her news has been published before, but her mails are two days later than those received by the Great Eastern. The French papers, received by this mail, bring the official report of General Lorencez, on the retreat of the French troops from Puebla to Orizaba. He acknowledges a defeat, with 177 killed and 303 wounded. Garibaldi was visiting all the maritime establishments of Sicily. From a discussion of the Mexican question in the Italian Parliament, it was inferred that the Italian Ministry would be willing to aid in the invasion of Mexico. The other news from the European Continent is unimportant.

—Last evening the Brooklyn Common Council passed resolutions tendering a public welcome to General Sweeney, and of condolence with the relatives of the late Colonel Perry in their bereavement. They also resolved to attend Colonel Perry's funeral. The sum of \$75,000 was set apart for the purpose of offering a bounty of \$75 per head for one thousand volunteers for the suppression of the Rebellion against the Government.

—We print this morning the new Tariff Act, to increase temporarily the duties on imports.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Stock market was lower in most descriptions. The news from Tennessee had a depressing effect. There was no marked pressure of stocks on the market, but a general disposition to buy, which produced a gradual weakening, and lower prices were established in most cases. The effect of the new law of \$1,000,000, if it is intended to be used, is not yet felt, but the street would not care to discount it. If the law was given by important military success. At the Second Board, the market was irregular, and the changes unimportant. After the second session, the street business was small, and prices were weaker. The type of the market was decidedly blue. The Foreign Bill market was very much unsettled, and fluctuated rapidly between 124 and 125 for leading Sterling. At the close, prominent Sterling was nominally at 123 1/2, without much doing. France was at 4.50 3/4. Freight through a little more active, are still without much animation, and rates of Freight are easier to Great Britain than for Grain. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$51,043 64—For Customs, \$170,000; Payments, \$1,012,238 01; Balance, \$7,602,148 30. The movement in Gold was active and buoyant, and for double eagles for shipping (16) was paid. The business at the Board was up \$2.25, and in the street the business was much larger. The quotation was firm at the close. The Gold market improved in sympathy with gold and silver, and at 157 1/2 for Gold, and 157 1/2 for Silver. The market for Bonds was quiet, and the 5-20 Treasury Notes are more plenty, and are lower, having sold as low as 102 1/2. The 5-20 years 6 per cent bonds have been sold at 104, and interest, which prevents further conversions at par. The receipts at the Custom-House were: Imports, \$117,016 07; withdrawals from Ware-house, \$62,230 37; total, \$179,246 44. On call, money is in abundant supply at 5 per cent. Banks and other institutions are leading to favorite borrowers for the lower figure. Paper moves quietly, and is in very small supply of a leading character. Leading signatures pass at 4 1/2 per cent, with not many below 5 per cent. The receipts of Flour are fair, but not very liberal, and the market for Western export quiet and steady, but subsequently, with a material advance in the rates of exchange, an active demand sprang up, and the market closed firm for shipping brands; trade brands steady, and in fair request; sales at 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

—The President's answer to the Border States is embodied in a bill sent by him to the House of Representatives, providing that whenever any State shall abolish slavery the Government shall issue six per cent bonds to the value (to be fixed) of all slaves liberated. He strongly recommends the passage of such an act. It thus appears that he is not disposed to make any further concessions to Border State sensitiveness. The English of it all is, "Accept compensated Emancipation while you have the chance—ere long Emancipation will ensue without compensation."

—Major-Gen. Pope's address to his troops breathes a spirit not too general in our army. He seems to entertain the idea that offensive armies should depend upon the bayonet instead of the sword, and that attack is a better word than intrench. With singular stolidity, he does not see that fields are to be won and nations subdued by fortifying in a swamp, or, in fact, fortifying at all. He believes in hunting down the Rebels in the most expeditious and effective manner. It is evident that Pope is not a politician.

—There was much excitement yesterday in consequence of the report of the recapture of Baton Rouge by the Rebels. The story is that Van Dorn had recaptured the place and taken 1,500 Union prisoners. Admitting that this is so, it proves only this—that a beleaguered army may effect a sudden and perhaps destructive raid into the foe's country, and make a great noise in the newspapers, without coming within fifty miles of gaining the slightest possible advantage, so far as the main contest is affected.

—Jefferson Davis has issued an address to his troops—more significant for what it does not say than for what it does. He says that they drove McClellan 35 miles, until he reached the shelter of his gunboats. Not a word is said about prisoners taken or field won; but the Confederate soldiers are conjured to stick to the army and fight to the last. If Davis had taken ten or any other thousands of prisoners, would he have forgotten to mention it?

—Gen. Curtis is not yet extinct. A thousand of his men were recently attacked, and nearly all killed. The story is, that the Rebels captured 115 Union supply wagons between Memphis and Corinth. But, then, Arkansas refugees report that on the 4th Curtis attacked and completely cut to pieces 500 Confederates, under Col. McNeil, 30 miles east of Batesville.

—Gen. Mitchell pronounces the story of the Louisville Journal that he had been guilty of conduct injurious to the Government and disgraceful to humanity, unfounded, false, and calumnious.

—The inquiry into the loyalty of Ben. Wood will not be entered upon this session, the Judiciary Committee having concluded to postpone the matter until December.

—The 9th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers—the first one ready under the new call, will arrive here on Wednesday morning, on their way to the War.

of Surrogate—in 1860—and polled 33,261 votes, while the Lincoln Electoral Ticket had but 33,290. Mr. J.'s was a very large vote, and evinced the public confidence which his character and course have inspired. Practicing extensively in the Surrogate's Court, he is familiar with the duties of the office, and would discharge them with eminent ability and fidelity.

There are many thousands who will be glad to-day to greet Gen. Fremont. He is to preside at one of the stands on the west side of the Square at the Great Meeting, and such a welcome, we predict, awaits him, as will show all doubters how deep the feeling of reverence and love for him is in the hearts of the people.

The result of the Border States Men's interview with the President is developed in a bill sent to Congress yesterday by Mr. Lincoln, with a brief message recommending its passage. He proposes that the President and Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized, in case of immediate or gradual emancipation undertaken by any slaveholding State, to issue to such State six per cent bonds to the amount of — per slave according to the census of 1860; and in case any State shall restore or tolerate slavery, the bonds shall be null and void, and all interest paid upon them shall be refunded. The bill was referred in the House to the Special Committee on Border-State Affairs, and in the Senate to the Finance Committee. There was a motion in the Senate to postpone the day fixed for adjournment, so that the bill might be acted upon; but it failed, and the general impression is that the bill will not pass at this session. It appears from this that the President firmly adheres to his Compensated Emancipation scheme, and that he is not inclined to make any further concessions to the Borderers. In the characteristic language attributed to him, he plainly told them that they must either